





SKETCH AND GENEALOGY

OF THE

FIRST THREE GENERATIONS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT HAYDENS,

WITH A

MAP SHOWING THE LOCALITY IN WHICH  
THEY SETTLED.

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By JABEZ H. HAYDEN,

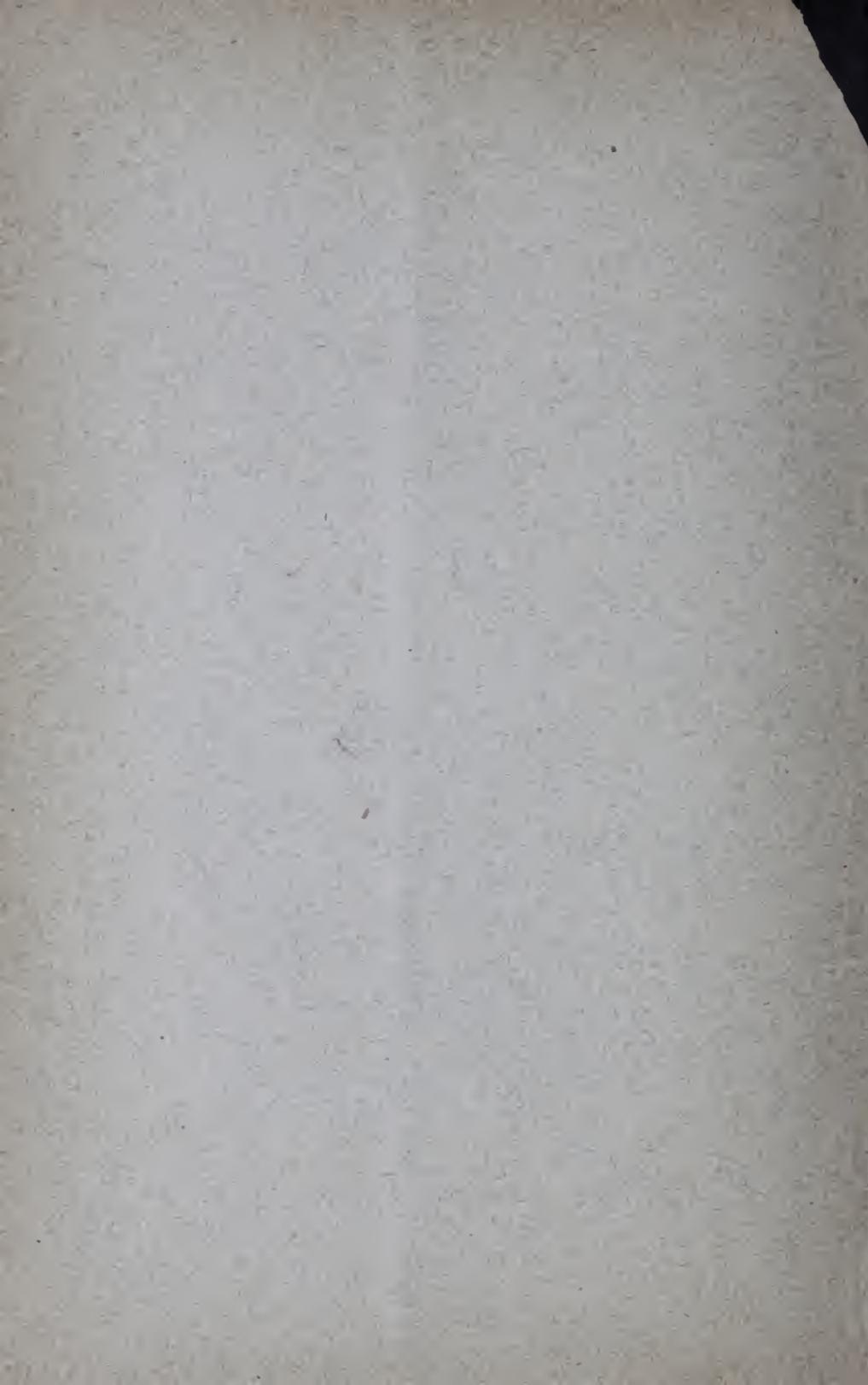
OF WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN., SEPTEMBER 2, 1885.

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HARTFORD, CONN.:

PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.

1885.



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*Jabez H. Hayden*

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OF THE

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MAP SHOWING THE LOCALITY IN WHICH  
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*Read at the Reunion of  
300. Descendants*

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By JABEZ H. HAYDEN,

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## WILLIAM HAYDEN

First appears in America at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, among those who came over in the *Mary and John*, and he was probably one of her passengers. Four years later he was made a freeman there, which proves that he was a member of the then Dorchester, now Windsor, Church. When the emigration from the Bay to Connecticut took place, for some unknown reason William Hayden appears among the Hartford adventurers, and not at Windsor.

The coming of the English to settle near the Indians whom the Pequots have been wont to tyrannize over, aroused their enmity towards the pale faces, and they soon showed their hostility by attacking Wethersfield, and killing and capturing several of the settlers. In the summer of 1637, war was declared against the Pequots, and the whole military force of the colony was placed in command of Capt. Mason, who led them into the Indian country, and attacked them in their stronghold. Here we get our first notice of William Hayden in Connecticut. Capt. Mason speaks of Hayden coming to his rescue when he (Mason) was "beset by many Indians waiting all opportunities to lay hands on him," but William Hayden "espying a break in the wigwam, entered, and in his entrance fell over a dead Indian; but speedily recovering himself, the Indians some fled, others crept under their beds." And Governor Wolcott of Windsor, who was born less than thirty years after, in his history of that battle, after recounting the heroic struggles of Capt. Mason, says:

But fate that doth the rule of action know,  
Did this unequal combat disallow,  
For quite too much' to force one man alone  
To beat an army, take a garrison,  
Sent Hayden in, who, with his sure steeled-blade,  
Joining the General, such a slaughter made,  
That soon the Pequots ceased to oppose  
The matchless force of such resistless foes.

I hold in my hand "the sure steeled-blade" made famous by the prowess of our ancestor that day. This sword cut the bow-string

which, an instant later, would have sent an arrow aimed with deadly precision at Capt. Mason; and probably the next blow fell upon the head of the Indian. This sword remained in the family of the oldest son until the third Daniel removed to East Windsor, when it remained in the hands of his brother Thomas. From that family it passed, within the memory of one of them, to the hands of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Robbins, who deposited it with the Connecticut Historical Society, through whose courtesy I am enabled to show it here to-day. The chain of evidence which makes this sword historic seems unbroken. I accept it without reserve.\*

William Hayden had granted to him at Hartford a lot in Soldiers' Field, as a recognition for his services on that occasion, and after his death the court granted to his heirs fifty acres more.

The record of William Hayden's land in Hartford bears date 1639, the first year of the record book, and the Windsor records give us the date of the birth of his son Daniel, September 2, 1640. This date was chosen for the reunion, the 245th birthday of the first Connecticut-born Hayden.† The record of his birth on the Windsor records shows William Hayden a resident at Windsor at that time. This is further proved by Matthew Grant's record, made 1674, in which he "set down anew the times of the birth of children that have been born here," and he gives this birth under the same date.

We have heretofore assumed that he did not remove to Windsor until he bought this ground, January 24, 1645, and now the question comes up, Where did he live in Windsor more than four years before settling on this spot?

I have had occasion of late to give much study to the location of the first settlers in Windsor. There is uncertainty about the occupants of two houses in 1640. One was the house of Mr. John St. Nicholas, in this neighborhood, and the other the Plymouth House, neither of which appear to have been occupied by their owners at that date. I have a theory yet to be proved, that

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\* Trumbull's *History of Connecticut* makes Sergeant Davis cut the bow-string; but from Capt. Mason's account of the fight, Davis was fighting to gain an entrance into the fort on the opposite side, and was not with the Captain in the fight.

† Add ten days for new style gives us the 12th, which comes this year on Saturday, too late in the week for such a gathering.

William Hayden may have occupied the Plymouth House before Matthew Allen removed from Hartford to Windsor, and that the first Connecticut-born Hayden was born in the first house built in Connecticut.

Under date of Jan. 24. 1644 [1645], the record tells us that William Hayden bought of Francis Stiles twenty-five and one-half acres of land, and we meet to-day on that lot. Here the prime of his days were spent, and here his children grew up to take their places with the first-born sons of Connecticut, in maintaining and carrying forward the institutions planted by their fathers. To this home of our common ancestor we bid you welcome to day.

William Hayden found this spot, 240 years ago, covered with huge forest-trees, hoary with age. Scattered around lay the trunks of trees which had grown old and died, some had fallen with the last winter's blasts, and their tops were stilted up from the ground by branches still undecayed; others lay prone along the earth or half-buried in it, and others still had almost "returned to the dust as it was," having little more than a train of moss and decayed wood to show where they fell. The hand of civilization had never laid this forest low. Beyond lay the same trackless forest, save here and there an Indian trail, except the settlement at Springfield, nearly twenty miles away. To this spot, with its 240 years of culture and its changes, we welcome you. We welcome you to the broad meadow lying between us and the river. Nowhere did the English settle along the Connecticut, except where the open meadow invited to immediate cultivation. We welcome you who come from afar, to meet us who have remained near the old homestead, to do honor to our common ancestor, and set apart a memorial stone to mark this spot.\* We have reared no classic monument, which time would mar, but we have laid here a boulder, which has withstood the frost and heat, the storm and sunshine, since time was young, and will last till time shall be no more. Should the day come, as sooner or later it will come, when there shall be no Haydens here; when perchance this stone shall be covered with bushes or briers, yet are we assured it will lie unmoved for ages, and the pilgrims who shall remove its

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\*The boulder is of flint stone, is egg-shaped, and its weight is a little over two tons. Its greatest length is five feet, its breadth three and a half feet. It lies half buried in the earth, and its height above ground is about eighteen inches. The inscription is not in parallel lines, but placed

covering will find its lettering undimmed and the polish of the glacial period still remaining. We have set over it for this occasion three flags; first the English. This was William Hayden's flag when he came to this place. It was the flag of his children, to the third and fourth generation. Then we have the Connecticut flag with its three vines, perchance representing the three towns. This was also William Hayden's flag, representing the colonial government; and William Hayden was one of the freemen who founded it, and prospered under it; and here we have the flag of the Union, her thirty-eight stars representing as many States, and every star representing a million and a half of people, and among all these millions we, the descendants of William Hayden, are scattered, and acting our part to-day. We welcome you who come from far or near to join in these festivities, to speak with each other of our common ancestry, and recall the many blessings which have fallen to us by inheritance from our fathers.

To return to our ancestor, whom we left in these woods selecting a site for his house. Let us for a moment take in the situation. No open ground save the meadow, and the floods forbid their use for dwellings; not a saw-mill in the land to furnish a single board. Every board sawn was under Armstrong's patent, that is, the good strong arms of two men; one standing on the log above, the other in the pit beneath. Most of the boards of the early settlers were "clove boards," cloven or split from short logs, and hewn and shaved into shape. These clove boards were the ancestors, so to speak, of the feather edge clapboards of to-day.

Nails were at first brought from England, and were costly, but

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in sections where the stone offered the best surface. The material is so hard that the lettering cost eight day's labor, and the repair of about 300 tools.

MEMORIAL STONE  
WILLIAM HAYDEN  
BORN IN ENGLAND

DORCHESTER MASS 1630 ——

WINDSOR ——  
1640 ——

HARTFORD WITH FIRST SETTLERS

SETTLED HERE

1645

REMOVED TO HOMONOCETT  
WITH FIRST SETTLERS

DIED THERE

SEPT 27 1669

DEDICATED  
SEPT 2 1885

were soon made here, one by one, on the anvil. Whether William Hayden was able to procure help at this time to assist him in building a framed house, or he was obliged to do as those who came to Windsor ten years before, build first a cellar, I cannot tell. A cellar was what a Kansas or Nebraska man would call a dug out. Doubtless all the houses built preparatory to the coming of the families in the autumn of 1635, were of this order of architecture. They were occasionally built more than thirty years later. Most of these cellars were built on the brow of the meadow hill. An excavation was made the size of the proposed dwelling, the earth thrown up at the sides and rear. The end facing the meadow was made of hewn timber or plank set in the ground, a thatched roof was set over the whole, and the floor and sides of the room were made of clove boards; a fire-place with a chimney made of sticks and clay mortar, adorned the rear end of the room, and made habitable the dwelling of many a wife and mother whose childhood and earlier days had been surrounded in dear old England by the civilization and culture of many centuries. As William Hayden's family was already housed somewhere in Windsor, we may presume he was able to secure a framed house, at first, (though his nearest neighbor, Thomas Gilbert, who bought his lot the same day, did build a cellar, then a house,) and this first house stood a few feet southwest of the one now before us.

Here William Hayden made his home for twenty years. Here he reared his family,— his children deprived of many privileges their parents had known, but still educated to hold respectable positions among their generation. For many years this was the outpost of civilization; no neighbor on the north nearer than Springfield. In times of Indian alarms and before his boys were grown, he was sometimes exempt from watching and warding with the military patrol of the town, that he might protect his own family from a night attack by the Indians.\* His name appears

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\* The danger from Indian attacks was principally from those living at a distance. There was a little settlement of Indians at Poquonnock, two or three miles west through the woods, and there were a few on the opposite side of the river, a mile above, and so far as known they never committed any murderous assaults upon the whites; but Indian tramps were evidently troublesome. A general order of court in 1640 says: "Forasmuch as our lenity and gentleness toward Indians hath made them grow bold and insolent to enter into Englishmen's houses, and unadvisedly handle swords and

on the list of a company of troopers, organized 1658, to move with alacrity to the defense of any portion of the colony. He not only appears a valiant man, but in civil life he was called to fill various town offices, and was apparently an honored, useful man in the forming period of Connecticut institutions.

We have but a single hint that he had any other occupation than that of a cultivator of the soil. Under date of 1654, nine years after he came here, the records, in describing Rocky Hill, say that it is bounded "north on William Hayden's lot where his stone-pit is." When I was a school child I went with others "over into the old stone-pit lot," little dreaming that it was historic ground. Opposite the railroad crossing, a few rods back from the road, is an opening recently enlarged, but farther back may be seen excavations made at an early date. From this pit came the grave-stone of Rev. Ephraim Huit, who died 1644. Earlier dates may mark the graves of others in New England, but it is believed that no stone was erected so early. Most of the grave-stones in

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pieces and other instruments, . . . and also to steal divers goods out of such houses where they resort; for the preventing of such mischief it is ordered that whatsoever Indian shall meddle with or handle any Englishman's weapons of any sort, . . . shall forfeit for every default half a fathom of wampum, and if any hurt or injury shall thereupon follow to any person's life or limb (though accidental) they shall pay life for life, limb for limb . . . ; for every thing they steal they shall pay double."

The laws were very strict against white tramps. "A young man without a wife or servant" might not live alone, and no family might entertain him without consent of the town. There was one John Bennett frequently before the courts for some misdemeanor. In 1648 it was on complaint of John Drake "for saying he had enticed and drawn away the affections of his daughter." At the next meeting of the court he appeared to answer the complaint, "and, expressing his repentance, and promising better carriage for the future, the court is willing once more to pass by his corporeal punishment; a friend, William Edwards, becomes bound to the commonwealth in the sum of £20 'that John Bennett shall carry good behavior in his course of life for the space of half a year.'" Then they were both released from their recognizance. Soon after we find Bennett *vs.* William Edwards in an action of the case; damages £15. A few months later it is William Edwards *vs.* John Bennett, in an action for slander; damages £5. In 1652 the town authorities pass the following order: "Also that John Bennett should be entertained by William Hayden in his family." This is the last we know of John Bennett. There were no grown-up girls in William Hayden's family for Bennett to lie about, and he probably sought other pastures.

Windsor, put up during the first century, came from this place. Among my early recollections are the grave-stones standing against the shop on the other side of the road. The lot was held by William's son Daniel, and by his grandson William, then back in the line of the second Daniel, until recently it passed out of the name, but not the line, of William Hayden.

But what about that grandmother of ours, the wife of William Hayden? As her duties were not public, she only appears on the record once,\* and that once on the record of deaths, which sooner or later included all that generation. Under date of 1655 we are told there "died the wife of William Hayden." Would I could tell you more of her. Having been married before she came to Windsor, the Windsor record could not tell us even her name. Doubtless she was reared in a Puritan home in England, where centuries of Christian civilization had brought many luxuries which could not be transplanted into this wilderness, but must be the growth of generations here. But we may assume that here she sung her lullabys to her children, in the tongue and tunes her own mother sang them to her, and she told them of dear old England, of her flowers and her hedge-rows, of her green lawns and fragrant grasses.

It is significant of the yearnings of the sturdy first settlers for

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\* There is one other instance where the wife of William Hayden is mentioned. On the records of the Criminal Court at Hartford, under date of September 6, 1655, "John Griffin, Jacob Drake, and John Bancroft, all for their riotous misdemeanor in William Hayden's family, and thereby frightening his wife: the court adjudgeth that each find securities in £20 for their good behavior to the next court, and then to make their appearance, and John Griffin is adjudged to pay 20s. to the common treasury." William Hayden's wife had died July 17th, six or seven weeks before. Was the "frightening" followed by serious consequences? It is a peculiar case. Drake was a near neighbor, and always appeared a good one, and the others lived not a half mile away. All were young married men, and apparently of unblemished characters before, and all held respectable positions afterward. It does ~~not~~ appear that William Hayden instituted the prosecution. The courts were accustomed to search diligently and prosecute promptly all crimes against the person or estate of individuals, or the well-being of the community. There was probably no ill-will or evil intent in this case. But three years before, ~~for~~ the accidental discharge of Thomas Allen's gun at a training, Henry Stiles was killed. In that case Allen was fined and put under bonds not to carry a gun for one year.

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the familiar things of dear old England, that the year in which the wife of William Hayden died here in America the town voted that "Brother Lieut. Wilton shall clear the burying-yard of stubs and bushes, and sow it down to English grass." For twenty years they had laid away their dead in that place, and still some of the stumps remained and put forth shoots, and only a coarse wild grass grew above their graves. The little girl, Mary, was then but seven years old, the boys thirteen and fifteen. Who supplied the place of the lost mother we know not, but William Hayden continued here about eight years longer, when he removed once more, perhaps first to Fairfield, where he held land, then with the first settlers to Homonscett [Clinton]. In the meantime he had married the widow of William Wilcockson, and Daniel, his son, married the daughter, and remained here. Nathaniel and Mary went with their father.

William Hayden was one of the Deputies [Representatives] 1667, from that town, then called Kenilworth. He was one of three to petition the court to give authority for the "gathering of ourselves into church order," and when the organization took place his name is third on the list of her membership.

In the summer of 1669 he deeded his lands here to Daniel, with certain conditions: as paying his sister Mary, when she should become of age, £30, and provide for the support of his stepmother (the mother of Daniel's wife) if she outlived the father. He died there September 27, 1669. His son, Nathaniel, had the lands in Kenilworth, married, and had a family of daughters, who also married there, to Kelseys and Williams, and the great-grand-children were numerous. I recently sought at Clinton, among those having these family names, for descendants of William Hayden, "but they could not show their father's house, and their seed, whether they were of Israel."\* His daughter Mary married Judah Evarts of Guilford; descendants unknown. Consequently we know no descendants of William Hayden, except such as descend from Daniel, the first-born of the Connecticut line. He continued here at the homestead, and cultivated the paternal acres, and added more to them. In 1683 he bought the "great Island on the falls" (above the railroad bridge), but Massachusetts claimed jurisdiction over it, and after three generations of Haydens had

asserted their right to it, the island was given up to the Springfield claimant. He also bought other lots of land for himself, and as one of the agents of the town bought a large tract of land of the Indians on the east side of the river.

The generation to which Daniel Hayden belonged had very meager opportunities for education. Not a few of them were obliged to make their "mark" when conveying land or signing other documents. But Daniel Hayden evidently knew something of books. He served the town in various capacities. The only place I find his signature is in 1698, when he acts as first selectman in employing a school teacher. I have his commissions, one as lieutenant of the trainband in 1697, the other of a troop of horse in 1698. In his distribution of his lands among his sons in 1708, when he was 68 years old, he makes his mark, but this was probably owing to some physical disability. Daniel's tax list in 1675, the first year of King Philip's war, was £158, on which he paid £7 18s., one shilling per pound, or 5 per cent. The next year he is rated on a little less, but at the rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Daniel Hayden's school tax that year was 5s. 6d. He was one of seventeen troopers that received from the town of Windsor 6s. 8d. each for services in 1675. The whole town paid "for the country" in 1676, £852 (\$4,260). In that war several Windsor men were killed while serving as soldiers up the river in Massachusetts, and five Windsor men fell at the storming of the Narragansett fort. Mr. Denslow, the only neighbor north of us, was killed at his house at Pine-meadow, two miles from here. There was much watching and warding in Windsor during two generations, which resulted in preventing Indian murders. Daniel settled his four sons around him, and in 1708 divided his lands, with certain reservations, among them. He lived to see grandchildren in each family, and died March 27, 1712-13. A modest stone marks the grave of "Lieut. Daniel Hayden."

Daniel Hayden had one daughter, who married William Phelps, a grandson of Mr. William Phelps, a first settler. She had a family of sons and daughters, but the descendants have not been traced. As already said, Daniel had settled his four sons around him, Samuel on the fifty-acre lot, bought a few years before. He had built him a house, whose site is now marked by a pear tree, which was probably set by Samuel himself about 170 years ago. A man who was born 107 years ago, once told me that the tree

appeared like an old one when he was a boy, — when he reached under the fence to get its luscious fruit, and the good Deacon Hayden reprimanded him for it, but promised at the same time to give him some whenever he would come into the house and ask for them; and he added, that from that time, all the boys on their way to school took the opposite side of the road, except one, who returned from the house with a hat full. This reunion was put off so long it was feared the tree would fall, and it was shored up; and this year, as if to show its respect for the descendants of its first owner, it has produced more good fruit than for many years before. In fact it so loaded itself that another of its hoary branches has fallen to the ground. Some of its fruit will to-day be offered the descendants of the man who planted it.

The old house was sold to Nathaniel Fox, and torn down about forty years ago, and he used a part of the material in the construction of his house at Windsor Locks.

The house of William, son of Daniel, was on ground now occupied by Henry Osborn. It stood near the elm tree north of the present house. Any of his descendants who would like to drink from William's well, will find it near the street at the northwest corner of the house. The railroad station stands on William's division.

Daniel Jr. had the old homestead, and the north part of the lot bought from Stiles in 1645; his south line was a little below James L. Hayden's house. The well here was probably dug after William's day, as an old well without a good water supply remained a few years since about fifty feet from the southwest corner of the present old house. The present well has supplied the family several generations.

Ebenezer, the youngest, had the south part of the home lot, running twenty-nine rods on the street, and extending through to the river. Under the meadow hill, near the south side of his lot, is a spring of good water, and any of his descendants who wish to drink from it will find there a cup to dip from the same fountain Ebenezer drank from, as doubtless his father and all his brothers did 200 years ago. These four brothers occupied about three-fourths of the main street, of what now constitutes what is known as Haydens' or Hayden Station.

Samuel, as already said, occupied the extreme north house. There he raised four boys and two girls. A single tradition is given which

tends to illustrate the times, and the lonely conditions which surrounded our brave old grandmothers, even to the third generation. Some time after the birth of the first child, 1704, a man from below Ebenezer Hayden's came one evening to ask Samuel Hayden to watch with a sick neighbor. The wife urged that she was afraid to stay alone, in the last house, without any protection against the Indians. The man, who was suspected of witchcraft, remarked that she would repent it, if she would not let her husband go to watch with a sick man. When they had gone and she was left alone with her little girl, she carefully raked up the fire, pushed the bed close against the wall, and with her baby between herself and the wall, she sought sleep. Some time in the night she awoke from a fitful nap to find the baby gone. Groping her way to the fire-place she uncovered the fire and lit a candle and made a search. Under the bed, close to the wall, and fast asleep, lay little Anna, and the bed was so close to the wall that the mother could not crowd her own hand between it and the bedstead. I had this tradition long ago from an old woman who was about half witch herself, and I give it to you without indorsing the details.

In the year 1687, when Daniel Hayden's boys were children, an event occurred which marks an era in the history of Connecticut.

The Charter of Connecticut was demanded by Sir Edmund Andross, and was hidden in the oak where it lay less than two years, when a revolution in England restored the Charter to its place, where it remained the Charter of our liberties until 1818.

The year before the coming of Andross, the Legislature of the Colony, in anticipation of what happened, gave a patent of the unoccupied land in the western part of the Colony, to the towns of Hartford and Windsor, lest losing their Charter the land should revert to the Crown. The land was not wanted for settlement until forty years later, when a new patent was issued to these towns, for one-half of it. Windsor's portion comprised the three towns of Torrington, Barkhamsted, Colebrook, and half of Harwinton. Every tax-payer in Windsor had his share in the ratio of his tax-list to this "western land," and some member or members of nearly all the families in Windsor sooner or later occupied their allotments. Tradition tells us of tearful separations of parents, and children, and neighbors, when a pioneer to those

wilds bade good-bye to friends and home in Windsor, and toiled out into the wilderness thirty or forty miles away.

Samuel, the grandson of William, whose fortunes we were considering before this digression, removed before 1742, with two sons and a daughter, to his portion of this wild land which fell to him in Harwinton, where he died December 14, 1742. From Harwinton the descendants of these sons continue to go west. The daughter, Sarah, married Moses Lyman of Goshen, Conn., and we have her descendants here to-day. Nathaniel, the second son of Samuel, remained under the ancestral pear tree, and all but one family bearing the family name who now remain here descended from him. Another brother, Samuel, built the house now occupied by the family of the late Levi Hayden, under the forest oak, where he remained until his eldest son Augustin had found a home in Torringford, when the father and all the family followed him in 1765. His descendants are numerous.

William, the son of Daniel, and grandson of William, is next in order on the street. He lost his only son in infancy. He had three daughters, and he died in 1713; all his daughters married, but only the descendants of Elizabeth are known. She married a Gaylord, and we have several representatives here to-day in her line.

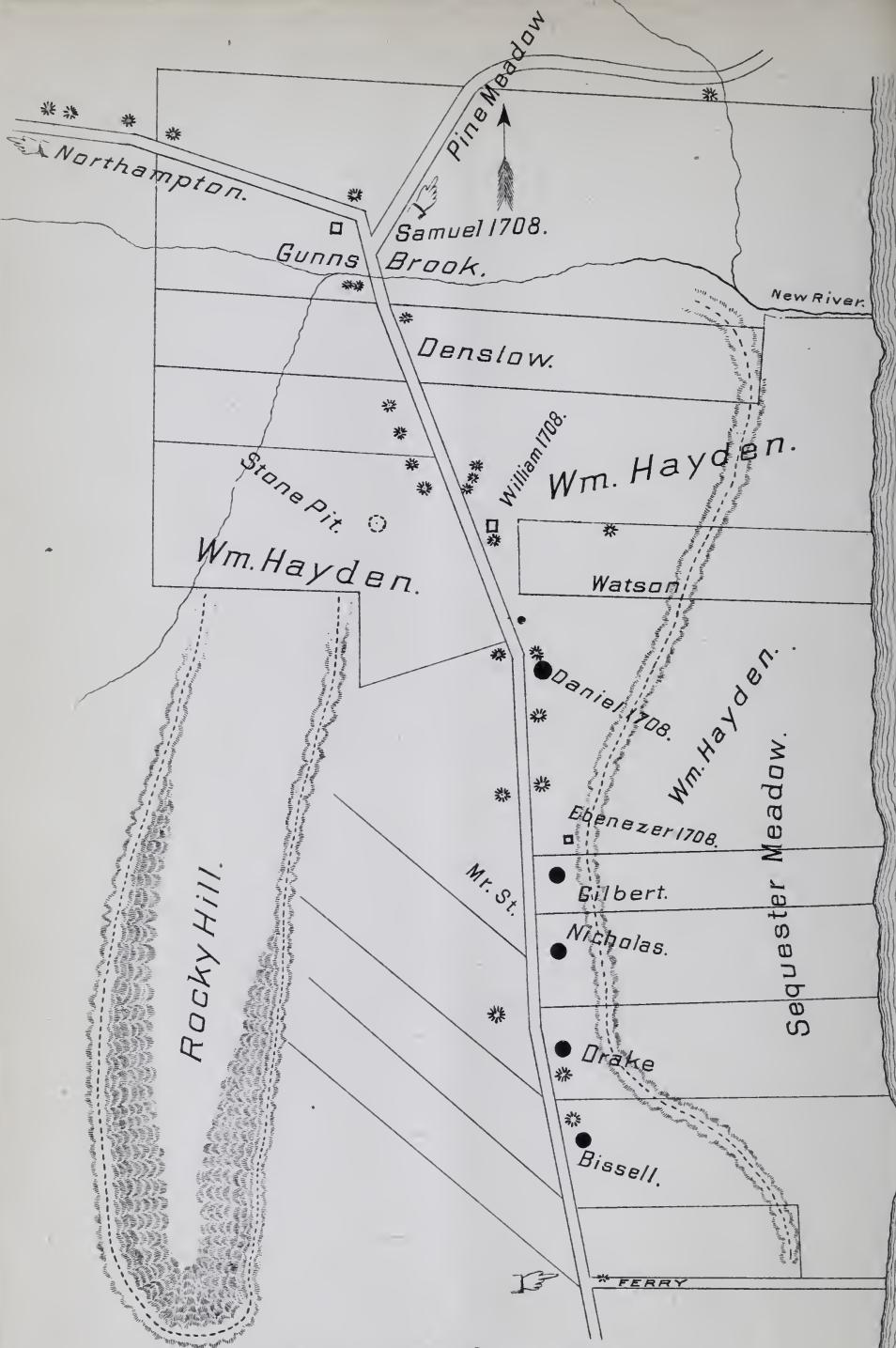
Daniel, the eldest son of Daniel, and grandson of William, had two sons. In his line is the family of Isaac L. Hayden, of the late Dr. Horace Hayden of Baltimore, the late Gen. William Hayden of Hartford, and others here to-day.

Ebenezer, the youngest of the grandsons, had two sons and a daughter; the latter married a Dewey of Westfield, Mass.; descendants unknown. His son, Ebenezer, built nearly as far up the street as Samuel Jr., where his descendants remained two or three generations. Charles Trumbull Hayden of Arizona, and Charles B. Hayden of Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Virginia, are of this line.

David, of Ebenezer, removed to Harwinton, 1751, taking his father with him. He sold his place to the Bissells, who held it about seventy-five years. George P. Hayden bought it a little later, and has since made it his home. David's descendants are numerous, Rev. Hiram C. Hayden, D.D., Charles J. of Rochester, Sely C. and Daniel E of Syracuse, and many others, are in the line of David of Ebenezer.



CONNECTICUT RIVER.



Map of Haydens  
WINDSOR Conn.

by Jabez H. Hayden. Sept. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1885.

The families who have remained here have been depleted in every generation to furnish emigrants to all parts of the land,—some are yet young in years who were born here, and have to-day returned to join in these festivities. We hope to hear the story of many present whose ancestors sought homes and happiness elsewhere long years ago.

#### EXPLANATION OF MAP.

The four black balls show the sites of the houses of William Hayden and four neighbors, of the first generation.

The hollow squares show the houses of three grandsons of William Hayden, 1708. The other grandson had the homestead. The site of the boulder is represented by a smaller ball, near the original William Hayden house.

The stars represent the present houses.

The two stars by "Gunn's brook" represent Hayden Station chapel, an appendage of the Congregational church of Windsor. It was built a few years ago.

The four stars the railroad depot.

The first star on the street at the top of the map represents the house of Levi G. Hayden, built about thirty years ago. He is the youngest of the family of the late Levi Hayden, son of Levi, Nathaniel, Samuel, Daniel, William.

The second is Lucinda H. Hayden, the eldest of the above family. The house was built by Samuel Hayden (No. 10, genealogical record) in 1737. It is overshadowed by a white oak four feet in diameter, whose branches spread about ninety feet. The tree is doubtless a native of the original forest, and much older than the house. It is still vigorous, with no signs of decay. There is but one link in the chain of descent between the present occupant of this house and Daniel Hayden, the first-born of the Connecticut Haydens. Deacon Nathaniel Hayden, who was born 1709, when four years old climbed his grandfather Daniel's knees, and when ninety-four he saw his first great granddaughter Lucinda, then two years old. These three lives, overlapping each other, cover a period of 245 years.

The next house is owned by Levi Hayden. It was once the famous Pickett's Tavern. The great thoroughfare of travel between Hartford and the North, was through this street, following the road across the plains five or six miles to Suffield, a road built when the town could not afford to pay for the bridges necessary for a road near the river. The house was built about the time of the Revolutionary War; now occupied by Hoxie.

The next, built by John Hayden, about 1771. In accordance with the custom of the times, the bride-elect was present at the raising, to drive one pin, but an unfortunate episode broke off the engagement, and Margaret Strong married Levi Hayden, who after two or three years bought the house his wife helped to raise, and there she lived and died. This house is now owned by Samuel B. Hayden, also a great-grandson of Deacon Nathaniel; unoccupied.

The next is a brick house, built by Capt. Nathaniel Hayden before the Revolution, owned and occupied by the said Samuel B.

The next is Mr. Jewell's, recently built; next Mr. Lepence, a new house; opposite is new house of Jos. Cowan; next, H. W. Fox, also new house; next, William Allen, built about thirty years ago; next, widow of Moses Allen, built about sixty years ago; next, near the site of the grandson William, built by Bildad Phelps, 1780, now owned and occupied by Henry Osborn.

The old house was probably built between 1740 and 1750, by Isaac Hayden, father of Ezra, who succeeded him; now unoccupied.

On the opposite side of the street stands the house supposed to have been built by Alpheus Munsell, grandfather of A. A. Munsell, the present occupant, about 1780.

The next is a large, modern-built house, owned and occupied by James L. Hayden, of George P. He is the owner of the original site of William Hayden's house, and has a becoming reverence for it. Next is George P. Hayden, a brother of Samuel B. His house was built by the Bissells; probably the latter part of the last century. The next below, and also one on the one opposite, are owned by Isaac L. Hayden; occupied by tenants. The next is Isaac L. Hayden's residence. He is a descendant of the second Daniel. There are three generations named Isaac between them. The next, Hiram Bissell, a descendant of John, the first settler, who lived on the next lot below. His house was probably built toward the end of the last century. The next is the Hills place, built by Josiah Bissell. The brothers own all the original John

Bissell lot. The last house is also owned by them, recently built and occupied by tenants.

Here was the original ferry across the Connecticut. Travelers to and from the Bay (Boston and vicinity), and the settlements on this side the river, crossed here. The Bissells were the ferrymen.

Near the northeast corner of the map is the house of the widow of Nathaniel L. Hayden. He was a brother of George P. and Samuel B. This house stands on the principal thoroughfare to Windsor Locks. This road was opened 1813-15.

Another house stands on the same road, a little east of Henry Osborn's, owned by — — —.

New River is an artificial channel for an outlet to Gunn's Brook, dug soon after the settlement. Originally the brook ran along at the foot of the meadow hill, and discharged into a brook a mile below. The "new brook" or "new river" is about twenty rods in length, and not only enabled the owners to cultivate land, before made a swamp, at the foot of the meadow hill, by the brook, but as the brook wore a deeper channel, it improved the swamp land higher up the stream.

## GENEALOGY.

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1. WILLIAM HAYDEN of Connecticut, died Sept. 27, 1669.

### CHILDREN.

- 2 DANIEL, b. Sept. 2, 1640.
- 3 NATHANIEL, b. Feb. 2, 1642-3.
- 4 MARY, b. June 6, 1648; m. Judah Evarts of Guilford.

2. DANIEL HAYDEN married HANNAH WILCOCK-SON, March 17, 1664-5. She died April 19, 1722. He died March 22, 1712-13.

### CHILDREN.

- 5 DANIEL, b. Oct. 5, 1666.
- 6 HANNAH, b. Nov. 9, 1668; m. William Phelps, grandson of William, Jan. 4, 1693-4; had 3 sons and 2 daughters.
- 7 NATHANIEL, b. March 28, 1671; d. in infancy.
- 8 WILLIAM, b. April 27, 1673; d. June 11, 1675.
- 9 WILLIAM, b. Jan. 1, 1675-6.
- 10 SAMUEL, b. Feb. 28, 1677-8.
- 11 EBENEZER, b. Dec. 14, 1681.
- 12 MARY, b. Sept. 28, 1686; d. Oct. 31, 1708.

3. NATHANIEL HAYDEN of Kenilworth, married SARAH PARMELEE, Jan. 17, 1677-8. She died May 19, 1717.

### CHILDREN.

- 13 EXPERIENCE, b. May 15, 1679; m. Thomas Williams, Oct. 2, 1710; had 1 son and 3 daughters.
- 14 HANNAH, b. Feb. 9, 1680-1; m. Joseph Kelsey, March 23, 1799-10; had 4 sons and 7 daughters.
- 15 CONCURRENCE, b. ——; m. Stephen Kelsey; had 6 sons, 1706-1715-16.

5. DANIEL HAYDEN married ELIZABETH GIBBS. She died Oct. 15, 1640, aged 72. He died Dec. 22, 1759, aged 93.

## CHILDREN.

16 DANIEL, b. Aug. 27, 1703; m. Esther Moore, Dec. 31, 1735. She d. Nov. 2, 1747, aged 38; had 3 sons and 4 daughters.

17 ISAAC, b. Jan. 3, 1706-7; m. Hannah Stiles, Nov. 19, 1736. She d. Aug. 27, 1750. She had 2 sons and 5 daughters. Isaac m. 2d, Eunice Drake, Jan. 25, 1753, had 2 sons and 2 daughters. She d. 1804, aged 92. He d. 1777, aged 70.

9. WILLIAM HAYDEN married MIRIAM GIBBS, Jan. 21, 1702-3. He died July 3, 1713, aged 37.

## CHILDREN.

18 NATHANIEL, b. April 2, 1706; d. Jan. 9, 1706-7.

19 MIRIAM, b. Jan. 27, 1707-8; m. Job Rockwell of East Windsor, 1735.

20 MARY, b. May 11, 1710; m. — Thrall.

21 ELIZABETH, b. April 24, 1712; m. Eliakim Gaylord; 6 sons and 1 daughter.

10. SAMUEL HAYDEN married ANNA HOLCOMB, Jan. 26, 1703-4. She died June 13, 1786, aged 81. He died at Harwinton, Oct. 12, 1742, aged 64.

## CHILDREN.

22 ANNA, b. May 2, 1706; m. Abraham Adams of Suffield.

23 SAMUEL, b. Oct. 7, 1707; m. Abigail Hall of Somers, Nov. 7, 1737. Built house under the oak, now occupied by family of late Levi Hayden. Removed to Torrington, 1765. Had 7 sons and 1 daughter.

24 NATHANIEL, b. June 18, 1709; m. Naomi Gaylord, April, 1737. She d. April 7, 1803, aged 87. He d. Nov. 14, 1801, aged 94. Lived at homestead under the pear tree. Had 4 sons and 2 daughters.

25 JOSEPH, b. Nov. 17, 1711; m. Esther Moore, and removed to Harwinton. She d. 1805, aged 95. He d. Feb. 2, 1781-2, aged 71. Had 3 sons and 1 daughter.

26 WILLIAM, b. March 18, 1713-14; m. Mary —, and removed to Harwinton, about 1742. She d. Oct. 21, 1785, aged 77. He d. Dec. 25, 1790, aged 76. Had 1 son and 1 daughter.

27 SARAH, b. Sept. 17, 1716; m. Moses Lyman of Goshen, May 24, 1742. Moses Lyman of Waverly, N. Y. descendant.

11. EBENEZER HAYDEN married MINDWELL GRISWOLD, Jan. 12, 1708-9; both probably died in Harwinton after 1751.

CHILDREN.

28 EBENEZER, b. Dec. 9, 1709; m. Mary Trumble, June 16, 1737.

He built the old house pulled down twenty years ago, on corner of Pink street and road to Windsor Locks. Mary Trumble had 3 sons and 3 daughters, and d. Nov. 20, 1750, aged 34. He m. 2d, Dorothy Loomis, July 16, 1652. Had 3 sons and 2 daughters.

29 MINDWELL, b. April 4, 1713; m. — Dewey of Westfield, Mass.

30 DAVID, b. Jan. 21, 1715-16; m. Dorothy Allen, Jan. 19, 1737-8. Removed to Harwinton, 1757. Had 3 sons and 6 daughters.



→REUNION←

—OF THE—

\* DESCENDANTS \*

—OF—

→→William Hayden,←←

→AT HAYDEN'S,→

—IN—

→WINDSOR, - - - - - CONN.→

\*September 2, 1885.\*



# Opening Exercises

AT 10:30 A. M.

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## PRAYER,

By Rev. G. C. Wilson, pastor of the Congregational Church at Windsor, of which William Hayden was a member.

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## ADDRESS OF WELCOME, AND SKETCH OF THE FIRST THREE GENERATIONS OF CONNECTICUT HAYDENS,

By Jabez H. Hayden, of Windsor Locks.

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## SINGING,

122d Psalm "lined off" from the Bay Psalm Book,—the first book printed in America, and used by the early churches of New England. Led by Joseph W. Baker of Windsor.

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## EARLY HOMES OF THE HAYDENS IN ENGLAND,

By William B. Hayden of Portland, Me., a descendant of John, a supposed brother of our ancestor William.

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12:30 P. M.

RECESS,—ONE HOUR FOR LUNCH.

1:30 P. M.

SINGING,

*America.*

1 My country, 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing ;  
Land where my fathers died,  
Land of the pilgrim's pride,  
From ev'ry mountain side,  
Let freedom ring !

2 My native country, thee,  
Land of the noble free,  
Thy name I love ;  
I love thy rocks and rills,  
Thy woods and templed hills,  
My heart with rapture thrills,  
Like that above.

4 Let music swell the breeze,  
And ring from all the trees  
Sweet freedom's song ;  
Let mortal tongues awake,  
Let all that breathe partake,  
Let rocks their silence break,  
The sound prolong !

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INTRODUCTIONS, AND FIVE MINUTE SPEECHES.

DOXOLOGY,

Praise God from whom all blessings flow—  
Praise Him, all creatures here below—  
Praise Him above, ye heavenly host—  
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

Guides will be furnished for those who wish to visit places of local interest to the descendants of the grandsons of William Hayden. Daniel had the homestead, the meadow, and the stone pit, which are equally interesting to all, having been associated with the first William.

The well, standing near the north west corner of Mr. Osborn's house, was the well used by the grandson William.

The site of the house of the grandson Samuel, and the pear tree, now in full bearing, which he set out more than a century and a half ago, are opposite the house of Samuel B. Hayden, who will be pleased to see any of the descendants of the first Samuel under his pear tree this afternoon.

A quarter of a mile farther up the road Miss Lucinda H. Hayden, the present occupant of a house built 1737 by Samuel Hayden, a son of the first Samuel, will be pleased to show the descendants of the builder, and others who may be interested, the house and the forest oak which overshadows it.

The grandson Ebenezer lived a little south of the house of George P. Hayden,—he built on the brow of the meadow hill, at the foot of which is an open spring from which the water supply of his family was drawn.



